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CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

5 1 – Cylindrical coupling sleeve comprising a first entry with a first diameter adapted to being mounted on an external conductive perimeter of a first mineral-insulated coaxial cable, the sleeve comprising a second entry with a second diameter adapted to a matching coaxial device to be connected to the first cable, characterised in that the first entry and the
10 second entry do not have the same internal diameters and may be soldered directly to the external perimeters of the first mineral-insulated cable and the matching device respectively.

15 2 – Sleeve according to claim 1 characterised in that it comprises a hole between the first entry and the second entry, to enable a filling of an internal space defined between these two entries, the hole being capable of being plugged after filling.

20 3 – Sleeve according to claim 2 characterised in that the hole is plugged by a solder drop.

4 – Sleeve according to claim 1 characterised in that the matching device is a coaxial connector held in a holder.

25 5 – Method for the connection of a mineral-insulated coaxial cable with a coaxial device by means of a coupling sleeve characterised in that it comprises the following steps:

 - the mineral-insulated cable is partially stripped so as to have one end with at least one internal contact of the cable,

30 - a rear part of the sleeve is placed around this end, the sleeve being in contact with an external conductive perimeter of this end,

 - the internal contact of this end is soldered to an internal contact of

the coaxial device,

- the sleeve is shifted along the external perimeter of the end of the cable so as to come to a stop against an external contact of the coaxial device,

5 - edges of the sleeve are soldered respectively to the external perimeter of the end of the cable and the external contact of the coaxial device.

6 – Method according to the claim 5 characterised in that

10 - the sleeve is filled from an aperture of the sleeve with a dry, insulating material so as to fill up an interior space defined in the sleeve between the cable and the coaxial device.

7 – Method according to the claim 6 characterised in that

15 - the sleeve is positioned in such a way that the aperture of the sleeve is oriented upwards in order to prevent an overflow of the contents of the sleeve under the effect of gravitational forces.

8 – Method according to claim 6 to characterised in that

20 the aperture of the sleeve is plugged, preferably after filling, by means of a solder.